THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"*Holiness unto the Lord.*"

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THE QUESTION OF BAIL.

(From the Deseret News of Jan. 4 & 5.)

On Tuesday, when President Young's case came up in court and the question of bail was argued, allusion was made by the U. S. Attorney to the case of Aaron Burr, and to the fact that he had been admitted to bail when under arrest for grave crimes. A few words in relation to that celebrated case may not be out of place at the present juncture.

Aaron Burr, ex-Vice President of the United States, had made a confidant of General Wilkinson, Commander-in-Chief of the army of the U.S., and Governor of the then Territory of Louisiana, and had written him two letters in cypher, in which, according to Wilkinson's interpretation, Burr revealed treasonable designs of the most daring and startling character. He contemplated nothing less than the conquest of Mexico, the placing of himself on the throne of Montezuma, the extension of his empire to the Alleghanies, and the seizing on New Orleans as the instrument of compulsion for the Western States. Burr also informed him, he said, that he had funds, that the navy was with him, and that he calculated on Wilkinson and the army as being ready to join him. As soon as possible after receiving these letters, Wilkinson communicated their contents to President Jefferson, who immediately issued a proclamation and sent it flying through the States, filling the country with consternation. The President also sent special messages to Congress, attributing to Burr designs the most treasonable. While the public excitement was thus wrought up to the highest pitch, General Eaton came forward with a deposition which in the main corroborated Wilkinson's statement, and which produced a most profound impression, leaving no room for doubt in the minds of the bulk of the people of the United States that Aaron Burr was a traitor. Burr was arrested on board his flotilla as he was descending the Mississippi; but after appearing in court and complying with, as he claimed, his recognizances, he demanded a legal release from the court, which not being granted to him, he fled. A large reward was offered for his arrest, and he was finally captured, and by orders of the Government was carried to Richmond, Virginia.

The case was one of the greatest importance, not only because of the supposed extent of the conspiracy—nothing less than the separation of the Western States being aimed at—but

because of the standing and talents of the accused, and the fact that the President, by his proclamations and by his messages to Congress, had conspicuously committed himself to the opinion of Burr's guilt. So thoroughly was the public convinced that he was a traitor, that the gentlemen who had been summoned to serve on the grand jury, upon being questioned, all admitted that they had strong impressions that the accused was a traitor, and these men were, many of them, the leading men of the State, in fact, the celebrated John Randolph was the foreman of the jury. Subsequently fourteen days were nearly all consumed in attempting to find among the mass of jurors twelve who had not formed or expressed an opinion of Burr's guilt, and even when the jury was formed some of the jurors confessed to being decidedly prejudiced and to having warmly denounced the prisoner.

We refer to the summoning of the jurors to show how deep and widespread a feeling there was in the minds of the people against Aaron Burr. Public opinion would have sustained the court in any proceedings, however harsh, which might have been adopted towards him. But fortunately for Aaron Burr, John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, sat upon the bench, and he was to be tried by him. John Marshall has been called the Washington of the bench, and never did his conduct in any case contribute more to earn for him this title, than in this to which we now refer. He was the soul of dignity and honor, prudent, courageous, alive to censure, but immovably resolute to do right. The wishes or dictation of the President, the blandishments of the powerful and the clamors of the populace, could not swerve his inflexible will to the right or to the left. After listening to an argument of three days' duration, when Burr was first brought before him, he admitted him to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars! This was in the latter part of March, and the court at which he was bound to appear was to be held on the succeeding 22nd of May. Here was a man accused of a conspiracy to seduce the army and the navy of the U.S. from their allegiance, to revolutionize the States and Territories west of the Alleghany, and to found for himself an independent empire of which he was to be the sole ruler, and the throne of which was to descend to his heirs, and against whom public opinion would have justified the most extreme measures—a man *who had not traveled four hundred miles in the depth of winter, in feeble health, to meet a requisition based on the accusation of a self-convicted murderer;* but who had fled with the intention of taking refuge on board a British vessel of war—admitted to bail by the Chief Justice of the United States in the sum of ten thousand dollars! We shall leave our readers to draw their own conclusions respecting the contrast between Chief Justice Marshall's decision and that uttered last Tuesday.

Burr was tried, and the best procurable talent was employed in his prosecution and defence. The Chief Justice rendered his decision. Some of the closing remarks of that celebrated decision may be read with profit, and should be borne in mind now, as they are directly applicable to the circumstances which surround the case of President Young. The Chief Justice, in noticing some points alluded to in the course of the argument, said—

"That this court dares not usurp power is most true. That this court dares not shrink from its duty is not less true. No man is desirous of placing himself in a disagreeable situation. No man is desirous of becoming the peculiar subject of calumny. No man, might he let the bitter cup pass from him without self-reproach, would drain it to the bottom. But if he have no choice in the case, *if there be no alternative presented to him but a dereliction of duty or the opprobrium of those who are denominated the world, he merits the contempt as well as the indignation of his country, who can hesitate which to embrace.*"

In our issue of last evening we gave a sketch of the case of Aaron Burr, the nature of the accusations against him and the course pursued towards him in the matter of bail. The case of Jefferson Davis was also alluded to by the

U. S. Attorney last Tuesday when President Young made his appearance in Court. The occurrences which made the name of Jefferson Davis notorious are so recent and familiar that there is no necessity to dwell upon them at length. After the surrender of Lee and his army on the 9th of April, 1865, Davis and his cabinet fled. On the 14th of April President Lincoln was assassinated, and a proclamation was issued, upon evidence obtained by the bureau of Military Justice, by President Andrew Johnson, on May 2nd, which declared that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis and other persons named in the proclamation, and one hundred thousand dollars were offered as a reward for his arrest. Eight days after the issuance of this proclamation he was arrested. The most of our readers will remember the embittered feelings which were entertained against the rebel President in many quarters. The almost universal feeling in and out of Congress was that he should be punished. He was denounced by the newspapers as the man who above all others was guilty of precipitating the South into civil war and of deluging the country with blood. Yet, notwithstanding the gravity of his case and the magnitude of the interests involved therein, when his counsel applied for bail, the U. S. District Attorney, on behalf of the Government, with Mr. Evarts who was associated with him in the prosecution, seconded the motion of the defendant's counsel. The District Attorney even went so far as to argue that the Supreme Court, or a judge of a District Court of the United States, may, in any case, even in capital punishment, taking into consideration all the circumstances, admit to bail, and speaking for himself and associate counsel he said they would be satisfied with bail in the sum of $100,000. That amount of bail met with the approbation of Judge Underwood, recognizances were entered into and the prisoner was discharged. Subsequently a *nolle prosequi* was entered, and the case was finally dismissed.

In mentioning the cases of Aaron Burr and Jefferson Davis in the present connection we do not mean to institute any comparison between them and the case of President Young. Their cases are the complete antipodes of his; they have nothing in common, there is not the slightest analogy between them. We only refer to them to illustrate the difference, on the question of bail, between the decisions of the courts before which they were brought for trial and that before which he appeared. When President Young was refused bail on Tuesday last the entire community, "Mormon" and non-Mormons, with the exception of but few persons, were shocked. And well they might be. The case was an unprecedented one, and every unprejudiced man felt that the court, in refusing bail, exhibited a prejudice and vindictiveness unworthy of the ermine.

Where in the annals of judicial trials can a parallel case be found? It is usual for men to shrink from contests in which all the odds are against them. We do not believe there is a fair-minded man in the nation who, if he understood all the circumstances of the case of President Young, would have blamed him for keeping himself out of reach of process of the Third District Court. In fact we have heard public and prominent men thus express themselves, and some have gone so far as to say that he ought to keep out of the way until he would have some assurance that he could have a fair trial. But he has traveled four hundred miles, at a most inclement season of the year, from the southern to a northern region, to confront his enemies and to meet the accusations made against him. And after thus exhibiting his willingness to bodily meet the issue, the Court, whose requisition he voluntarily meets, refuses him the poor privilege of bail, even though numbers of non-Mormon, as well as "Mormon," citizens stood ready to go security to any required amount for his appearance in Court at any time that might be prescribed! We think that in thus refusing bail the Court did a stupid thing. Never was there a better opportunity for obtaining credit for magnanimity on cheap terms, suffered to pass unimproved.

Were there any good grounds for supposing that President Young was guilty of the deeds of which he is charged, then the refusal of the Court to accept bail might be less exposed to unfavorable comment. But who believes him guilty? Is there a person in this city, not interested in his conviction, who does not feel assured that this is a put-up job against him? Of what is he accused? Why, a self-confessed murderer says that he was counseled by him to commit his murders; or, if not this, he informed President Young that he had committed them! And who is President Young, what is his life, what his past career and actions, to base suspicion upon that he could be the accomplice of a murderer? He has lived to the age of nearly 71 years, and most of that time in active and very prominent public life, the cynosure, in fact, of thousands of eyes, and who can point to a single well-authenticated incident during his long life that would justify the suspicion that he could be the confederate or the confidant of a murderer? True, his name has been reviled, and his character has been denounced; but by whom? Not by the pure, or by those who have been brought into personal contact with him. That others should declaim against him is no more than might be expected. The world has hounded to death the best and holiest that ever trod the earth's surface, not excepting the Son of God himself, and President Young has to endure his share of its hatred. Yet, though this is the case, he possesses the love and respect of his fellows to an extraordinary extent. By those who know him best, and who have had ample opportunities of knowing the leading men of the nation, he is viewed as the greatest of living Americans, and this opinion is shared by thousands of his countrymen who never saw him, but who rise superior to petty prejudices and clamor, and judge him by his works. If good works accomplished are the measures of a man's greatness, who of his contemporaries can compare with him? True, he has not fought bloody battles; but "peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war," and these he has achieved. From early manhood he has labored with all the ardor of his strong and energetic nature for the salvation (we use the word in its broadest sense) of his fellow-men. Comfort, worldly ease, his good name, and popularity have never been sought for, and the loss of them has never been shunned. Before the death of the Prophet Joseph Smith, he was famous for the devotion, zeal, self-abnegation and energy with which he labored for the benefit of mankind. Since that event he has stood forth as the greatest leader of modern times. Under his guidance a foully-wronged, plundered and stripped people were led forth from the midst of their persecutors into a far-distant and repelling wilderness. Not only were they led here in safety; but, through his wise management, thousands from the United States, from Europe and from every quarter of the globe have been brought to people the wilderness, to open farms, to build cities, to plant settlements, to establish factories, to create industries, to change the desert into a country of marvelous beauty, the joy and admiration of every visitor. Where was once a howling wilderness, President Brigham Young, under God, has founded a prosperous and happy State. Travel from Idaho in the north to Arizona in the south, from Colorado in the east to Nevada in the west, and in every village, on every road and cultivated piece of ground the visitor will see the impress of his genius; and not only upon these limits has his busy and fertile brain bestowed benefits; but the neighboring States and Territories have profited by the lessons which he has taught. If Utah is to-day filled with a thrifty, well-governed, peaceful and happy people, to whom under the Almighty is the credit due? If her valleys resound with the hum of industry, if her fields and gardens teem with fertility, her granaries with grains and fruits, if her streams are utilized to turn the tireless wheels of mills, factories and the multiplied industries of a great people, if her various governments, municipal, county and Territorial, are not burdened by debt and her people are lightly taxed, if drunkenness, prostitution, profanity and other vices are hardly known in her borders, and school and meeting-houses abound in every neigh-

borhood, and the voices of prayer and praise to the Great Supreme ascend from nearly every family circle throughout her wide extent, who above all men has been mainly instrumental in producing these results? Let the people of Utah be asked, and with one loud and united acclaim they will make the valleys and mountains reverberate with the name of Brigham Young as their greatest earthly benefactor. Can they be made to believe that he is the confederate or accomplice of murderers, that he conives at or sanctions crime? Perish the thought, it is a libel on common sense, a stupendous lie, which those who framed, propagated and acted upon it know to be a lie—which every thinking mind in America and in the world is satisfied is a lie, which will yet be proclaimed world-wide as a lie, and which will yet cover its authors with confusion and disgrace as one of the foulest lies ever attempted to be palmed upon the world.

If the court had been capable of unprejudiced reflection, if it would have let the least glimmer of common sense penetrate its obfuscated intellect on Tuesday last, it would have felt, without other evidence, that for a man of deeds so illustrious, of life so distinguished as President Brigham Young, to be refused bail because a vile criminal accused him of crime, would be a gross outrage, and it would have instantly released him upon his own recognizance.

GENTLE JUSTICE.

The Utah shysters, with the return of Brigham Young to Salt Lake to confront his accusers, must be suffering from a severe collapse. After all those orations by telegraph through Mr. McKean's operator, proclaiming that that eminent man was a fugitive from McKean justice, that he had fled Utah under the guard of armed followers who would resist his arrest to the death, and all this, and much more of the same sort, according to his original purpose and intention, Brigham Young suddenly appears in a court organized to convict him of crimes he never committed, and which has exhausted its malignant ingenuity in efforts to persecute and prostrate him.

But McKean's justice, now that its chief victim has dared to again meet it face to face against its vain hopes and wishes, all at once becomes remarkably gentle. It exhibits a tenderness for "an old man" that is absolutely touching. As in the case of General Wells, Mr. McKean argues against the imprisonment of Brigham Young while refusing to admit him to bail, with a degree of wholesome caution that is absolutely refreshing. He imprisons(?) Brigham Young in one of his own houses under the ostensible control of the Marshal, and after needlessly compelling him to travel four hundred miles in midwinter to attend his court, orders that he be well provided for, admonishes the Marshal to remember that he is an old man, and makes such other overtures as seemed to him necessary to avoid a crisis in Utah affairs, of which he has a most salutary dread. —*Omaha Herald.*

SORRY FOR THE JUDGE.

"I never allow myself to intimate to a jury, in charging upon the law, whether in my judgment acquittal or conviction ought to be the result, though I cannot avoid sometimes holding very decided private convictions; and I am aware that it is far too common for the bench to usurp the functions of the jury by weaving its convictions of fact into its elucidations of law."—*Judge McKean to a correspondent.*

We are sorry for the judge, very sorry, that he should so forget his past record, of which we cannot give a briefer epitome, than by reproducing the following extract from the Sacramento *Union*. Discussing the Hawkins trial, the *Union* says—

We are more than ever convinced

that Judge McKean, who occupies the place of one whose business it is to administer law according to its true intent, is as confirmed a bigot as any Mormon he desires to persecute; that he is utterly wanting in sagacity or knowledge of law; that his purpose is to complicate difficulties where none need to exist; and that he ought to be driven ignominiously from the bench. His whole course as judge, since the prosecution of the leading Mormons began, has been that of a narrow-minded zealot, as ignorant of law as he is reckless of the consequences of his extra judicial acts. He started out, not to investigate, but to convict. All his utterances and his whole conduct have shown the animus of the man from first to last. He exhibits the worst qualities of a fanatic, and it is almost safe to say, from his doings, that he is a religious bigot of some sort, and is better fitted to perform the part of a wandering dervish than to sit in judgment where the liberty of one of an opposing creed is at stake.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

MORMON RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

The history of the first Mormon emigrants to Salt Lake City has never been fully written; but as I obtain the particulars from some of the men who participated in all the hardships of the memorable hegira from the Missouri river across the American desert, and who have adhered to the fortunes of this people through all their troubles and triumphs, I am satisfied that nothing save the most implicit faith in their religion as a direct revelation from God, and an undoubting confidence in the inspired characters of their leaders, could have cemented such a population as were led hither by Brigham Young in 1847, and have since been accumulating here from all parts of Europe and America, amid the physical and intellectual obstacles they had for years to encounter. One instance of their stringent necessity for self-control and self-denial may be learned from the fact that for the first years of their settlement so scarce and expensive were the bare necessaries of life, that a most rigid system of daily allowance to and by every family was practised, so that there might be no actual suffering and that nothing should be wasted. Time of course obviated the necessity of this system, and the railroads have placed large portions of the Territory within the reach of the markets, so that all kinds of merchandize are within the means of the people. Salt Lake City is the great Rocky Mountain market, as it is the natural centre for a large region of country.

Allow me to correct an impression which seems to have been prevalent in the eastern States, to the effect that the Mormon Church authorities, in their desire for isolation from Christian civilization, have invariably opposed the railroad enterprises, and especially the building of the trans-continental railway. History informs us that at the first session of the Utah Legislature, held in 1851-52 in this city, memorials to Congress were adopted, praying for the construction of a national central railroad, and also a telegraph line from the Missouri river, *via* Salt Lake City, to the Pacific, and subsequent Legislatures continued to memorialize Congress from time to time, until these objects were accomplished. The first memorial on this subject of the above date was signed by Governor Brigham Young, and calls the attention of Congress to the fact "That not less than five thousand American citizens have perished on the different routes of emigration within the last three years, for the want of proper means of transportation; that an elligible route can be obtained your memorialists have no doubt, being extensively acquainted with the country." The memorial also calls attention to the abundance of material to build the road existing at various points on the route; its necessity to develop the trade and mineral resources of the country, and adds words that have been very often repeated, and which have now at least been partially verified by the facts of history, but which at the distance of nearly twenty years from their utter-

ance bear almost the impress of prophetic knowledge:

"Your memorialists are of the opinion that the mineral resources of California, and these mountains, can never be fully developed to the benefit of the people of the United States, without the construction of such a road, and upon its completion the entire trade of China and the East Indies will pour through the heart of the Union, thereby giving our citizens the almost entire control of the Asiatic and Pacific trade, pouring into the lap of the American States the millions that are now diverted through other commercial channels; and last, though not least, the road herein proposed would be a perpetual chain, or iron band, which would effectually hold together our glorious Union with an imperishable identity of mutual interest, thereby consolidating our relations with foreign powers in times of peace, and our defence from foreign invasion by the speedy transmission of troops and supplies in times of war."

It was the hope of the Mormons that the Pacific Railroad would touch at Salt Lake City, but it was determined otherwise; the nearest station being at Ogden, which is the junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads. Brigham Young, however, built a large section of the road, and subsequently, the leading men of the Territory built with their own resources, and without any government subsidy, a railroad connecting Ogden with this city, the Utah Central. The Utah Southern railroad already extends to Sandy station, fifteen miles south of the city, and will be pushed rapidly to Provo City, some thirty-five miles further, and as soon as practicable will be extended to the Arizona line. There are also roads projected from Salt Lake City to Denver, through a wonderfully fertile country, and from Portland, Oregon, to Ogden junction; and a road from Central Nevada to this city is among the probabilities of the next ten years.

The Utah Northern railroad company is already organized under the Presidency of John W. Young, one of the prolific family of the great Prophet. It starts at Willard City, a few miles north of Ogden, running due north through a range of Mormon settlements in Cache Valley, crossing the Idaho line and following the Bear River Valley to the Soda Springs, over one hundred miles from Ogden. At Soda Springs the people of Idaho propose to connect with this road a line from the principal points of mining interest in the Territory. This is a narrow gauge road, a small portion of which is already constructed from Willard City, and Mr. Young is quite sanguine that he will be able to bring sufficient capital to his aid for its construction. There is already a locomotive upon the tracks, and with the opening of the next spring the work will undoubtedly be pushed rapidly.

These facts, I think, sufficiently answer the frequent allegation that the Mormon people or their leaders have ever been desirous of isolation from the outside world, or that they opposed the introduction of any of the modern facilities to bring themselves into communication with the rest of mankind. They would sometimes, no doubt, have been glad to divest themselves of some of the peculiarly progressive and to them invasive ideas of Gentile civilization; though they claim to ask only fair play and equal rights at the hands of their neighbors and the governing powers.

Mr. George C. Bates, the new U.S. attorney, appointed voluntarily by President Grant to take the place of temporary assistant attorney Baskin, has been introduced to the bar and makes a favorable impression upon all who have met him. He is a lawyer of great learning, natural abilities and experience, and his appointment indicates to those who know him best the desire of President Grant to have the peculiar laws bearing upon the Mormons executed with discretion and intelligence. Whoever expect Mr. Bates to ride rough-shod over law, precedent and authority, governed only by a desire to convict, it is predicted, will find themselves mistaken. The new officer is too good a lawyer to depart from the highest rules of the profession and the demands of justice to gratify partizan necessities or to conciliate either exacting Mormon or Gentile.—E. N. F., correspondent of the Newark, N. J., *Daily Advertiser*.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1872.

OUR SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

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We do not think that we need enter into any argument to prove the desirability of establishing Sabbath schools wherever practicable, at which the children of the Latter-day Saints can be taught the ways of the Lord and the truths of the Gospel, free from the adulteration of sectarian error and inconsistency; especially when we realize that it is an acknowledged fact that when the children of the Saints are sent to the Sabbath schools of the sects, and the faith of their parents is known to the teachers at these schools, the children are made special marks at which to aim pointed discourses intended to weaken their faith in the religion of their parents, and to inculcate ideas radically opposed to the truths which at home they are taught to revere. Indeed, in many instances their faith is made a subject for open religious sport, the laws of the Gospel are ridiculed, the persecutions which the Church is undergoing are justified and its persecutors applauded. From such schools and such teachers may the Lord deliver the children of his people.

We think there is no field of missionary labor more honorable or more desirable than that of training the rising generation in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; and when these little ones grow up to be men and women of mighty faith and good works, on whose shoulders is resting the burden of bearing off the kingdom of God triumphant, they will often bless and pray for those who first, at the Sabbath school, led their young minds to love the ways of righteousness. But we also know that the position of a teacher is not all sunshine. If it has its rewards, it has also its perplexities and annoyances. Children will sometimes be wayward, sometimes disobedient, sometimes restless, sometimes stupid; and great patience and much self-denial are necessary to prevent the teacher becoming occasionally wearied in the good work or peevish with the scholars. One way to prevent this undesirable result is to keep up the interest of the children, and the scholars will certainly not feel any great interest if they notice a spirit of indifference in their teacher. Children have quick perceptive powers, and they soon discover if their teacher takes a pleasure in instructing them, or, to the contrary, has no love for his calling.

Then how can we best retain the interest of the children? In the first place we would say to all teachers, be punctual. Do not keep your class waiting for you, it gives the youngsters time to devise mischief and annoy the rest of the school, Besides if you enter in a hurry after the school has been opened, you are apt to be excited and confused, nor will you have an opportunity to prepare your thoughts for the lessons, and your duties will be commenced at haphazzard without a clear understanding of what you are doing. Again if you arrive at the school-room before the time appointed for opening the school you

have an opportunity of greeting each child with a smile and a few kindly words of welcome, and are also able to give an admonition to those who come late. It is also very desirable that you become well acquainted with the names of your little scholars, that they may realize you are familiar with them, and that you take an interest in their welfare, individually, and not with their names alone but also with their dispositions and peculiarities, that you may develop the latent capabilities of each soul, restrain any undesirable idiosyncracy and teach each child, for its own best good in the manner most suited to its individuality.

Whenever possible, it is of great benefit for the teacher to study the lessons for each Sunday during the previous week, so that if there be any difficulties, they may be surmounted, any ambiguities, they may be understood. It is by no means encouraging to see a teacher appealing to the class for information as to what are the lessons of the day, or having to ask some other teacher for answers to questions put by the children arising out of the lessons.

It is said "virtue is its own reward." So thought the old lady, whose grandson said, "Grandmama, please give me a penny for being a good boy." "My dear," she replied, "you should not be good for something, you should be good for nothing," which the boy might possibly become in a sense she did not intend if she gave him no greater encouragement than such ambiguous recommendations. We also believe in that saying, but we nevertheless think that it is desirable and salutary to aid goodness in the Sabbath school with other rewards, besides the peace of mind that the practice of virtue brings. On the other hand, we do not believe in bribing children to come to school, any more than we believe in bribing grown-up people to become members of the Church of Jesus Christ; yet we think a judicious purchase and distribution of rewards and prizes is a great consideration with the children, an aid to the teachers and a very wise way of spending a little money. The spirit of generous emulation thus begotten to excell in punctuality of attendance, in aptitude for learning, in attention and orderly behavior in school amply repays the disbursment of a few pence, and rises the children above that dead level of monotonous uninterestedness that often characterizes the assemblages of children where they are found fault with and punished when they do wrong, but receive no present reward for being good. Great care should be used in the selection of Books, pictures, reward cards, &c., and such be chosen that will not convey incorrect ideas to the youthful mind. Too many, so called, Sunday school books are nothing but a miserable mess of trash, based on falsehood and inculcating error, in no way benefiting a child by instructing it or developing its mind, but simply a kind of simpering religious romance, with a doubtful moral based on some lifeless dogma of an impotent creed.

With regard to the course of study, that must be adapted to the varied ages and capacities of the children. The truths of the everlasting Gospel should always be paramount and a distinguishing feature in all the instruction. Reading in the Bible, the Book of Mormon and other Church works is very desirable for all those who are sufficiently proficient. The great end is to infuse in the hearts of the little ones a love for the revelations of God and an abiding faith in the great work he is performing; let the means used to accomplish this be as varied as the necessities of each school or class require. We have no great love for the system of pitting children against each other, to find out which one can learn the greatest number of verses from the Bible, or paragraphs from the Book of Mormon, parrot fashion. We desire to see the children thoroughly

comprehend what they learn, be it little or much, and not be like the little girl who being asked on her return from boarding school if she understood what she had learned, replied, that she had so much to learn she had no time to understand anything. Such teaching is "love's labor lost," if there be any love in it, at any rate it is a fearful misuse of time both to the scholar and teacher.

In addressing a Sunday school it is always wise for the speaker to know what he is going to talk about and why he is going to say it. Do not fire at random, but, like a marksman, have a distinct object in view and do not let side issues divert you from that object. Do not talk for the sake of talking, nor weary the children with over long addresses. Do not tell a story simply because it has a laugh in it, but use enough appropriate illustration and anecdote to fasten on the memory the idea you wish to convey; but be sure your illustrations are to the point and have sense in them. Be natural and "at home" with your listeners, do not try to elocutionize. Children do not appreciate attitudinization and spread-eagleism. Always use the plainest, simplest words, such as the children themselves use or at any rate understand. Some advocate the use, as much as possible, of words of one syllable, but we think this can defeat the object in view. We consider it possible to deliver an address composed almost entirely of monosyllables that would be quite incomprehensible to children, and on the other hand it is not difficult to occasionally use words of three or four syllables in your addresses if you keep to the vocabulary of common life and talk in the language you would use to your own children at home. Do not use long involved phrases, that puzzle the little brains to retain the connection, let your sentences be short, direct and to the point.

We have barely touched upon some of the different phrases of this important branch of the work of redemption, but we think our brethren and sisters whose hearts are in this good cause, will be able to gather our ideas and fill up the details.

G. R.

So Very Truthful.—"Our own reporter" of the London *Standard* has a fertile imagination. He devotes nearly two columns of the issue of that paper of January 27, to what purports to be an account of his visit to the North London Branch of the London Conference, and of his interview with Elder David Brinton. He however sadly mixes the real with the imaginary; yet, notwithstanding his many inaccuracies, we are inclined to be merciful, and to believe that he has endeavored to give the substance of his conversation with Elder Brinton as correctly as his memory would permit him. It is, however, when he tries to be facetious, and gives the fancies of his fervid imagination for facts, that he is lost, especially in the last paragraph, where he claims to have attended a "*fete*" which has not yet occurred, and gives the details of a concert that never took place.

The following is the paragraph—

On Thursday evening I attended the *fete*, which was celebrated in one of those halls in which the suburbs of London abound, situated not far from the seat of the Sunday meeting. There was a tolerably large collection of the people there, all of the same low class and uninteresting type of those whom I saw in the conventicle—shrivelled elderly and sallow young females, with moody, grim-visaged, bearded men. The *fete* resolved itself into a concert of the dreariest kind—a free-and-easy without baccy and beer, in which the castanets of merrier assemblies were replaced by a harmonium in an advanced stage of

pulmonary disease. Hilarity does not sit well on their saintships. The only bit of animation to enliven the scene was an attempt on the part of a Hibernian Gentile in spectacles and a shocking bad hat to sing a song of his love who had deserted him, which ran someway thus—

"Perhaps she's on a railway with a swell so fair,
Perhaps she's up in a balloon flying thro' the air;
Perhaps she's dead, perhaps alive, perhaps she's on the sea;
Perhaps she's gone to Brigham Young a Mormonite to be."

But that irreverent Gentile was speedily frozen into silence.

Elder Geo. C. Ferguson, the President of the North London Branch, has kindly forwarded us the following explanatory letter—

London, Jan. 29, 1872.

Elder George Reynolds.

Dear Brother—As your attention will doubtless be called to a report in the *Standard* of Saturday last on "The Mormons in London," a word or two of explanation may be useful; and in the absence of President Brinton I feel called upon to send it. Yesterday fortnight, after our evening service in North London Branch, our Deacon told me two gentlemen wished to speak with me. I at once waited on them. They enquired concerning our numbers, and the number and localities of our meeting-places in London. They then asked my opinion of the probable results of the present action of the United States government in Utah, and as President Brinton was still in the hall, I at once introduced them to him, as being very much better able than myself to talk to them about the United States. You will see the substance of their conversation in the report. What I wish to explain is some snarling criticisms of the reporter. I will not stop to apologize for our "sickly green-colored walls picked with buff," the "piano legs," or the "low-spirited Dutch clock," &c., for these have as much to do with "Mormonism" in London as the color of the Astronomer Royal's breeches has to do with the transit of Venus. But the good man's attention was arrested by the harsh accents and defiant tones of a badly dressed man who was holding forth to the meeting; yet, when he is introduced to this same man at the close of the service, he describes him as a respectably dressed gentleman, "who announced himself to be Elder David Brinton," and "our reporter" confesses to this man's courteousness and desire to give information. But the most extraordinary part of the report is the description of our *fete* which was announced, and the reporter adds he made his way to the platform to buy a ticket. He attended this *fete*, and you will see his account of it. Now the fact is he did not buy a ticket, neither did he attend the *fete*, for *it was announced for the second Thursday evening in February, and therefore has not come off yet.* Further comment is needless.

I remain your brother in the Gospel,

G. C. Ferguson.

We congratulate the *Standard* on having secured the services of a reporter who sticks so unflinchingly to unvarnished facts, and whose reports may always be relied on as being so very truthful.

G. R.

ABSTRACT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

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Utah.—We extract the following from a letter to Elder Geo. F. Gibbs, dated Salt Lake City, Jan. 9, 1872—"The President got back from St. George on the evening of December 25, but it was not known outside for some time afterwards that he had returned. He was arrested on the murder indictment a week ago to-day, when they argued the matter of bail. The new Prosecuting

Attorney, Mr. Bates—who, by the way, is a gentleman and does not belong to any "ring"—was in favor of accepting bail, but wished it put at $500,000 (half a million), but the judge (McKean) refused to grant bail at all. He gave the President the privilege of staying at one of his own houses, provided he would furnish a bedroom for the deputy Marshal in the same house, and allow a deputy Marshal to stay there. The judge further said that he would hold the said deputy responsible for his safe keeping. The deputy occupies what we call your bedroom, although I believe you seldom occupied it. The Telegraph Company had it fitted up for the operator to sleep in, so it just came in handy. He stays in the "other office" during the day. I am sorry for the poor fellow, for he dares not be seen outside without the President is with him, and the President seldom goes out, so he is a pretty close prisoner. He goes to bed when he feels like it. His name is Captain Evans, he is about 35 years of age, served during the rebellion, and was on General Pleasanton's staff when the war closed. I understand he came out here on mining business. So far he has acted as a gentleman. The President's trial was set for to-day (9th). The court met in Woodmansee's building at 10 a.m. The Prosecuting Attorney said he had received a telegram last evening from the Attorney General of the U.S., telling him to stop all proceedings in the criminal cases now pending before the Third District Court until the March term; to report himself personally at Washington immediately, and to appoint an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney to take his place during his absence. He appointed a young lawyer named Hide, who has been reporting for the court, and asked the judge to have him sworn and qualified, which was done, and the court adjourned till the second Monday in March. Poor Maxwell is left out in the cold; they say he looked in court as though he could bite a nail in two, he certainly would have liked to have bitten Bates' head off. The President is feeling first rate. The other prisoners who have been arrested will, I suppose, have to stay where they are until March. W. H. Kimball, Hosea Stout, John L. Blythe and B. Y. Hampton are at the City Hall, James Toms is up at Camp Douglas. Brother Carlson is working in the office of the Parent Co-operative Store, there is some talk of John W. Young having him for clerk on the Utah Northern Railroad."

Elder Wm. Clayton, writing from Salt Lake City Jan. 6, says—"There appears to be a little lull in the operations of Satan's "ring" at present. The ostensible cause is the scarcity of funds, but I think public opinion operating so manifestly in our favor is the chief cause. Were it not for the overruling power of our Father in heaven we should have little chance for existence, but while the Saints enjoy his favor we have nothing to fear."

Sister Sarah Roberts writing from Goshen, Utah Co., Jan. 9, says—"I receive letters from some of my sisters in England asking me to write and tell them the truth about Utah, which I can easily do and with the greatest pleasure. There has been a great deal said about the poor, down-trodden women of Utah; now I am one of these women, and I want my sisters to know that I never was so free and happy in all my life as I am now—I can think as I like, can do as I like, and can go out of the country if I like; and if my sisters in Babylon would wake up and get the Spirit of God, they would want to come and attend to their duties in this country. There is a great work for us mothers to do in training our children in the laws of the Gospel, that its spirit

may rest upon them, for great will be the responsibilities that will fall upon their shoulders. I have been in the Church for more than 22 years. I left all that was dear to me to gather to Zion. When I arrived here I did not find many very rich folks, but I found a good, industrious and honest people; not but what there are some few bad amongst us, but a day of separation will come. This is a day of testimony, and I can testify to one thing, and that is, that a better man than President Brigham Young is not to be found on this earth. I know him, and I know he is a father to this people. They now have him on trial, and also some others of the brethren, and what for? Not for what they have accused him of, that is but a mask, but they seek to rob him of his property and to break up the Saints; but I almost think they have left it too late. We as women have duties to perform in this kingdom. One great duty of those who have not gathered is to be saving, and to teach their children to save, that they may gather to Zion, and to teach them also the reason why they should gather to Zion, that they may learn more fully the principles of the everlasting Gospel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, February 2, 1872.

Elder Geo. Reynolds.

Dear Brother—I returned last Tuesday from a visit to Wiltshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire, comprising what is called the Reading district of this Conference. I reorganized the Branch at Burbage, Wiltshire, and appointed Elder Henry Spackman, President. Five adults were baptized whilst I was there.

A large majority of the Saints are feeling well and alive to their duties, and are very anxious to leave the land where "Britons never shall be slaves," as I have often thought when I have seen women towing canal boats; but their poverty, their only crime, is the barrier to the present realization of that laudable desire. But amongst the many faithful I find a few with whom improvement in their lives would be very commendable. To say the least, they will never set the world on fire! without it be with that short black pipe that mostly graces their frontispiece. I am satisfied that there are some who claim to be good Latter-day Saints, who have blown more money away in smoke since they embraced the Gospel, than would have emigrated them and their families ere this. Again, the Saints are not all examples of economy; besides the tobacco, tea and beer, much money is wasted in mantle and other ornaments and playthings. I notice in some of the rooms of the very poorest of the poor, that their mantelpieces fairly groan under the weight of red dogs and white dogs, Rob Roys, Will Watches, jockey riders, hideous idols and other queer looking images, not one of which has the least pretention to taste or artistic ability. These are, no doubt, all small things and do not cost much, but we should remember that it is the little drawings that decrease the pile, and the little foxes that spoil the vines. Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves, is an old saying and a very true one.

I spent eleven days on my trip, and visited Burbage, Hungerford, Ramsbury, Reading, Sandhurst, &c. I met with a kind reception from all the Saints where I visited, and notwithstanding the fact that it rained almost every day I enjoyed my visit very much.

Brother Robison has returned from Kent and is in good health.

Your brother in the Gospel,

DAVID BRINTON.

Glasgow, January 31, 1872.

Elder Geo. Reynolds.

Dear Brother—I have been once

round the Conference since Elder Park left, and it has been all that I have been able to do. In traveling among the Saints I find a good spirit prevailing, a desire to hear the counsels of the Elders, and a disposition to carry their advice into practice. Wherever I go I find the sentiment is the same amongst the Saints with regard to the present crusade against the people of Utah; their prayers are for the protection of the Priesthood and the people of God, and for the increase of the power of Zion. I have been blessed with the Spirit of the Lord in my labors, notwithstanding that part of the time my health has been very poor, but it has improved greatly of late, and I am very thankful to my heavenly Father for his kindness unto me.

We have baptized sixteen during the last three months, and still there are a few who are inquiring after the truth. But men generally are indifferent about salvation. I can see the sayings of the Almighty to his servant Moses, that he would visit the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate him, being fearfully fulfilled in the midst of this people. I never was more astonished in my life than at the amount of wickedness of every name and nature that is practised here, and none know how to stay its progress. They know not that Joseph's God, and Brigham's God, even the God of Abraham, has revealed principles that will save the human family from death and the evils that surround them, if they will receive them. They do not believe that God has spoken from the heavens in these last days; but by and by they will find out that God lives, and that he controls the destinies of man, and that he will be sought after, if haply they may find him. Although he is not far from every one of them, yet they know him not, neither will they seek after him; but after a while he will come out of his hiding place, and he will vex the nations with a sore vexation. He has warned them by his servants, but they will not receive them; he will soon warn them by judgments that are coming on the earth, with pestilence and sword, and all their concomitant evils, for they have transgressed the law, changed the ordinances, and broken the everlasting covenant, and because of these things the Lord will burn up the earth and few men will be left.

I testify that this is the kingdom of God, and that He has spoken from the heavens to his servant Joseph Smith in these last days, and revealed unto him the plan of salvation for the living and the dead.

With prayers for the furtherance of the kingdom of God, and kind love to all at "42," I remain your brother and fellow-laborer in the Gospel of peace,

JOHN PYPER.

UTAH NEWS.

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The Legislative Assembly of the Territory met in the City Hall, Salt Lake City, January 8, at 2 p.m., pursuant to law. In the Council the following officers were elected—Lorenzo Snow, President; L. John Nuttall, Secretary; Abraham F. Doremus, Assistant Secretary; John D. T. McAllister, Serjeant-at-Arms; Brigham W. Carrington, Messenger; Rulon S. Wells, Foreman; Joseph Young, sen., Chaplain; and in the House as follows—Orson Pratt, Speaker; Robert L. Campbell, Chief Clerk; John Henry Smith, Assistant Clerk; Milando Pratt, Sergeant-at-Arms; Robert S. Campbell, Messenger; Rodney C. Badger, Foreman; Parley P. Pratt, Chaplain; all of whom were duly sworn. Secretary Black forwarded a communication that he had secured rooms in which to hold the 20th Session of the Legislative Assembly, also enclosing a note from the Treasury Department stating that newspapers, postage stamps and penknives would no longer be allowed to the members and officers of the Legislature. Committees were appointed to examine the rooms prepared by the Secretary, which were found to be in the unfinished Methodist Church, and to be damp, badly ventilated, unhealthy, small, and unadapted

to the meetings of the Legislative body. It was also decided that it was contrary to law to move from the City Hall; for these good reasons the members of the Legislature determined to stay where they were.

On the 9th January, Governor Woods read his Message, of which the following are extracts—"In my judgment, but little legislation is necessary at this time. A statute overburdened with needless enactments is a public nuisance. It is a well-known principle, however, that laws to be effective must keep pace with the public necessities. Hence, in the rapid growth and development of this community in population and wealth, commerce and enterprise, laws enacted in wisdom and good judgment, which met the demands of the public two years ago, are wholly inadequate to-day. * * * I earnestly recommend the passage of a plain, judicious and comprehensive mining law. Necessity demands it. Let the strong arm of the law hold in subjection that class of men, enemies to justice and honor, who prey upon mining communities and rob honest men of their property. * * * There is nothing which the interests of this Territory so much require as a thorough and efficient system of common schools. A liberal education should be placed within the reach of every child in its limits. Utah, destined soon to take high rank in the sisterhood of States, should foster educational interests as the nurseries of influence and power. The school is the link, in our civil system, which connects the family with the State. * * * I earnestly recommend the passage, by you, of a judicious school law, such as will constitute a basis upon which an efficient system of free schools can be built in the early future. To have good schools, you must have good teachers, such as are thoroughly instructed in the art of teaching. To teach well, requires study and preparation. To that end I recommend the early establishment of a Normal School, where persons designing to teach, as a profession, can be prepared for that high calling. * * * There is a law upon the statute book of the United States which makes plural marriage, in the Territories, a crime. The law is binding upon all citizens alike, and should be obeyed by all. No private interpretation, or religious conviction, can shield any person from its operation. It is said that this law is unconstitutional, and void. The Supreme Judicial Tribunal of the Republic has not so declared. Until then it is in full force and virtue. Polygamic, or plural marriage, is practised in Utah in violation of this Act. This ought not to be. * * * As a friend, therefore, of the whole people, earnestly desiring the peace and prosperity of all, I urge you to take such steps, at this Session, as will establish harmonious relations between the people of Utah and the general government upon this subject. * * * The financial condition of Utah is all that can be desired. * * * Section 7 of the Organic Act of this Territory provides, among other things, that 'the Governor shall nominate, and, with the advice of the Legislative Council, appoint all officers not therein (herein) provided for,' other than township, district and county officers. * * * Notaries Public, Territorial Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Territorial Librarian, and Superintendent of Common Schools, all belong to that class of officers to be 'nominated by the Governor.' I think you will agree with me, therefore, that any election of such officers, without the 'nomination of the Governor,' would be clearly illegal. It is not my purpose to make innovations upon long-established usage, when it can be avoided, consistently with my duty; but I respectfully suggest that each of the Acts enumerated be so amended as to conform to the Organic Act, and thus render impossible any conflict between the Executive and Legislative Department of the government." One thousand copies of the Governor's Message were ordered to be printed.

On the 10th the standing committees of the two Houses were appointed. On the 11th, in the House, Mr. Pace presented a bill for an act providing for a convention of delegates preparatory to the admission of Utah into the Union as a State. It provides that the election shall take place on the 29th January, and the convention is to meet on the 19th February. On the 15th the Council referred it to the Judiciary Committee, and on the 20th it passed and was sent to the Governor.